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TITLE: TRANSMISSION OF RANDOM ACCESS BURSTS WITH AT LEAST
ONE MESSAGE PART

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Transmission of random access bursts with at least one message part

The present invention relates to devices for transmitting and receiving data in a digital telecommunication system, as e. g. a base station or a mobile terminal, and to a method
 10 for transmitting and receiving random access bursts in a random access channel of a digital telecommunication system.

In a telecommunication system, data are communicated between base stations and mobile stations. Thereby, the communication area is divided in cells, in which one base
 15 station communicates with one or more mobile stations. The data transmission from a mobile station to a base station is called uplink and the data transmission from a base station to one or more mobile stations is called downlink. For the uplink and the downlink, several transmission channels for the transmission of control and user data are available, e. g. a broadcast control channel, a synchronization channel, a user data
 20 channel, a random access channel etc. In some telecommunication systems, a communication also between mobile terminals is possible.

A communication device of the telecommunication system, as e. g. a base station or a mobile terminal, may not have an existing dedicated connection to another
 25 communication device of the telecommunication system, but may wish to start the transmission of control or user data. An example of such data may be an initial setup message to be sent from a mobile terminal to a base station to establish a first signaling connection. Usually, the random access channel is used for this purpose since it does not require prior negotiation, whereby the random access channel is accessed randomly
 30 by the communication device (usually a mobile terminal) requiring a connection. Thereby, the random access data transmitted from a mobile station to a base terminal can e. g. contain a request, if the base station has sufficient resources available to build up the required connection or to transfer user data.

35 Usually, a random access burst consists of a preamble part and a message part as shown in figure 1. The preamble part may have a length of 1 ms, and the message part may have a length of 10 ms, whereby a time delay is present between the preamble part and the message part.

The random access channel used for the transmission of the random access bursts comprises or consists of succeeding or periodically provided random access time windows, in which several random access slots are available. The different random access slots are randomly chosen by a communication device for the transmission of random access data. E. g. in a currently proposed wide band direct sequence CDMA (WCDMA) system, the random access channel is based upon an initial preamble spreading code. The spreading code for each cell needs to be planned to ensure that neighboring cells do not use the same preamble spreading code. Within the preamble part of each random access burst, is provided the preamble signature code, which is one of a number of separate codes, i. e. 16, available for use within that cell. These separate preamble signature codes can be seen as separate slots, as indicated in the scheme shown in figure 2, in which 16 separate preamble signatures are shown as an example. One of these preamble signature codes is chosen randomly by a communication device for the transmission of the preamble part of the random access burst.

Beforehand, the base station or the respective cell controlling unit signals, e. g. over the broadcast control channel, which codes are available in each cell. Additionally, within the time frame for the transmission of a random access burst (10 ms) are provided a number of time offsets, each of 1.25 ms allowing a further 8 variations. In other words, in each time frame a random access time window is provided, a scheme of which is shown in figure 2 and which comprises a plurality of random access slots for transmitting random access data. The random access time window thereby extends over a time frame of 10 ms, so that 128 different random access slots (16 separate preamble codes and 8 time offsets) are provided within one random access time windows. It is to be noted that the above-mentioned numbers are only used as examples and other numbers can be chosen depending on system requirements.

The preamble signature code, i. e. the signature code of the preamble part of a random access burst determines the spreading code for the message part of this random access burst. As shown schematically in figure 3, the preamble signature points to a place in the spreading code tree available for the message part. The message part is then transmitted with this spreading code, e. g. with a spreading factor 16 or 32. Thus, the possibility of collisions between message parts simultaneously transmitted from different communication devices is significantly reduced.

In figure 4, a sequence of exchanged data between a first communication device, i. e. a user equipment or mobile terminal, and a second communication device, i. e. a cell controller or a base station of the telecommunication system is schematically shown.

5 The mobile terminal attempting to transmit random access data in the random access channel firstly transmits the preamble part to the base station. The preamble part, as explained above has an allocated unique combination of a preamble signature and a time offset randomly chosen from the available values. Thus, a collision of two preamble parts simultaneously sent from two different mobile terminals to a receiving base station only occurs if the two preamble parts have the same preamble signature and the same time offset. A base station properly receiving a preamble part transmits an acquisition response, e. g. on a downlink common channel, back to the mobile terminal. By means of the acquisition response, the base station signals to the mobile terminal that it is expecting the message part. Then, the mobile terminal transmits the corresponding message part to the base station. In case that the base station does not send an acquisition response, the message part is not sent. The message part contains the random access data. Since the length of the message part is fixed, e. g. 10 ms, the amount of data to be transmitted within one message part is restricted. However, in many cases the size of the message part of the random access burst will be insufficient, so that the random access data to be transmitted have to be segmented over a number of different random access bursts. The transmission of a number of random access bursts is problematic since the transmission is contention-based and there is an increased possibility of collisions when a number of random access bursts is transmitted sequentially. Further, this leads to an undeterminable duration for the random access data transmission. Further, for each random access data segment, a new random access burst has to be formed and to be transmitted. Further, each preamble part has to be successfully received in a receiving device and answered by a positive acquisition response so that the corresponding message part can be transmitted. Then, the random access data of the different message parts transmitted within the different random access bursts have to be reassembled in the receiving device into the complete data set.

30 The object of the present invention is therefore to provide devices for transmitting and receiving data in a digital telecommunication system and a method for transmitting and receiving random access bursts in a random access channel of a digital telecommunication system, which enable the transmission of a larger amount of random access data in a simple and efficient way.

35 The above object is achieved by a device for transmitting and receiving data in a digital telecommunication system, in which a random access channel for transmitting random access bursts is provided, with generating means for generating a random access burst comprising a preamble part for acquiring a part of said random access channel and at least one message part for transmitting data in said acquired part of said random access channel, the number of message parts depending on an amount of data to be transmitted

in the message parts, whereby in case that two or more message parts are generated, the generating means generates said random access burst with at least one continuation indicator indicating said two or more message parts, and transmitting means for transmitting the random access burst generated by said generating means. This device
5 according to the present invention is e. g. a mobile terminal of the telecommunication system.

Thus, the device according to the present invention enables the transmission of large amounts of random access data in a random access burst by providing several message
10 parts within one random access burst. After the transmission of a preamble part and the corresponding acquisition response from a receiving device, several message parts can be transmitted without the necessity to transmit a preamble part for each transmitted message part. The random access burst contains an continuation indicator which informs the receiving device that the random access burst comprises more than the usual
15 one message part. The receiving device, e. g. a base station of the communication system, then reserves a part of the random access channel, e. g. on the basis of the spreading code of the message part which is determined by the signature code of the preamble part, so that an undisturbed reception of the succeeding message part(s) is assured. Another communication device attempting to access the random access channel
20 with a preamble part having the same signature code will not receive an acquisition indicator from the receiving device during the reservation period. Once the access to the random access channel is granted, a transmitting communication device according to the present invention is able to transmit a large amount of random access data within a plurality of message parts without the risk that the access to the random access channel
25 is refused due to contention.

Advantageously, the generating means generates a random access burst comprising two or more message parts so that a continuation indicator is contained in at least the first message part. Thereby, the continuation indicator may contain information on how
30 many message parts are comprised in the random access burst.

In the first advantageous example of a device transmitting a random access burst according to the present invention, the generating means generates a random access burst comprising two or more message parts so that each preceding message part
35 comprises a continuation indicator indicating an immediately succeeding message part. Thereby, the generating means may further advantageously generate a random access burst comprising two or more message parts so that the last of the message parts comprises an end indicator indicating the message part to be the last message part. Thereby, the continuation indicator and/or the end indicator may be located at the end

of the respective message part. This enables to maintain the normal structure of the message parts, since the continuation indicator and/or the end indicator is just added to the end of the message part. Further, the continuation indicator and/or the end indicator may consist of a single bit in the respective message part. Hereby, a receiving device
5 can decide in a simple way if a further message part will follow. Advantageously, the continuation indicator as well as the end indicator may consist of a single bit and have different bit values, which enables simple processing structures on the transmitter side and on the receiver side.

- 10 In a second advantageous example of a device transmitting a random access burst according to the present invention, the random access channel comprises a number of random access slots being divided into a first section containing contention-based random access slots and a second section containing reservation-based random access slots, whereby the transmitting means transmits the preamble of a random access burst
15 comprising two or more message parts in said second section. Thereby, a receiving device receiving the preamble in the second section knows that the corresponding burst will comprise two or more message parts. This is particularly advantageous since a receiving device receiving a preamble part in the second section may immediately reserve a further part of the random access channel for the receiving of the second
20 message part after the reception of the usual first message part. In this case, the generating means further advantageously generates the preamble of a random access burst comprising two or more message parts by randomly choosing one of the random access slots of the second section, whereby a preamble signature code allocated to the chosen random access slots serves as a continuation indicator indicating that a second
25 message part will be transmitted after the first message part. This is particularly advantageous in a code division multiple access (CDMA) system, in which the signature code of a preamble part of a random access burst determines the spreading code of the succeeding message part since a receiving device is then able to reserve the further part of a random access channel in a simple way. Further advantageously in this case, the
30 generating means generates a random access burst comprising three or more message parts so that each first message part out of three immediately succeeding message parts comprises a continuation indicator indicating that the third message part will be transmitted after the second message part.
- 35 In this way, the receiving device knows in due time that a further message part will be transmitted after the immediately succeeding message part and is thus able to reserve a corresponding part of the random access channel.

A device for receiving random access bursts according to the present invention comprises receiving means for receiving a random access burst comprising a preamble part for acquiring a part of said random access channel and at least one message part for transmitting data in said acquired part of said random access channel, the number of message parts depending on an amount of data to be transmitted in the message part, detecting means for detecting a continuation indicator in a received random access burst, said continuation indicator indicating that said random access burst comprises at least two message parts and reserving means for reserving a further part of said random access channel for receiving said message parts upon detection of said continuation indicator.

Advantageously, the detecting means is adapted to detect the continuation indicator in at least a first received message part. The continuation indicator may contain information on the number of message parts contained in the random access burst. Further advantageously, the reserving means, upon detecting said continuation indicator in a received message part, reserves a further part of said random access channel for an immediately succeeding message part. Thereby, only the corresponding part of the random access channel for receiving the very next message part is reserved. Further advantageously, the detecting means is further adapted to detect an end indicator in a received message part, said end indicator indicating the message part to be the last message part of at least two message parts, whereby the reserving means terminates the reservation of the random access channel upon the detection of said end indicator.

In case that the random access channel comprises a number of random access slots being divided into a first section containing contention-based random access slots and a second section containing reservation-based random access slots, the reserving means of the receiving device of the present invention, reserves, after the reception of a preamble part of a random access burst in said second section, a further part of the random access channel for receiving at least two message parts. Upon reception of a preamble part in said second section, the receiving device therefore knows that at least one second message part after the usual first message part will be transmitted. In this case, the detecting means, after the reception of a preamble part of a random access burst in said second section, treats the preamble signature code of the preamble part as the continuation indicator indicating that a second message part will be transmitted after the first message part, whereby the reserving means reserves a further part of said random access channel for receiving said second message part. The reserving means may thereby reserve the further part of the random access channel by blocking out the preamble signature code of the received preamble part, i. e. by not sending an

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acquisition indicator upon a reception of a preamble part having the same signature code from another transmitting device.

Further advantageously, the reserving means, upon detection of a continuation indicator
 5 in a received message part of the random access burst, reserves a further part of said random access channel for receiving a further message part of the immediately succeeding message part. Thereby, in case that the random access burst comprises three or more message parts, the necessary parts of the random access channel can be reserved in due time.

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The proposed communication devices and the proposed method of the present invention are particularly advantageous, since they support the use of a random access burst having a standard length, i.e. the proposed scheme is backward compatible. In the case
 15 that the continuation indicator is the last bit of the message part and this bit is set to zero, the message part corresponds to a standard length message part.

Further advantageously the two or more message parts are continuously, i.e. directly one after the other, transmitted and received. Hereby, a very efficient transmission of message parts can be achieved.

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The present invention is explained in more detail in the following description by means of preferred embodiments relating to the enclosed drawings, in which

figure 1 shows the structure of a known random access burst,

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figure 2 shows a scheme of available random access slots defined by a respective combination of a preamble signature and a time offset,

figure 3 shows the allocation of a scrambling code to a message part on the basis
 30 of the signature code of the preamble part,

figure 4 shows the acquisition scheme of the random access channel,

figure 5 shows the structure of several message parts of a first example of a
 35 random access burst according to the present invention,

figure 6 shows schematically a random access channel comprising a number of random access slots being divided into a first section containing contention-based

random access slots and a second section containing reservation-based random access slots, which will be used for longer RACHs,

5 figure 7 shows the structure of a second example of a random access burst according to the present invention,

figure 8 shows a communication device generating and transmitting random access bursts according to the present invention, and

10 figure 9 shows a communication device receiving random access bursts according to the present invention.

Figure 5 shows the structure of several succeeding message parts of a first example of a random access burst according to the present invention. The random access burst of the
 15 present invention also comprises a preamble part preceding the message parts as explained in relation to figures 1 to 4. In the example of figure 5, the continuation indicator is located at the end of a respective message part. The first message part and the second message part respectively comprise an continuation indicator at the end of their data. The third and last message part comprises an end indicator indicating the end
 20 of the random access data transmitted in the random access burst. The continuation indicators of the first and the second message part may e. g. have the value "1", and the end indicator of the third message part can have the value "0". Thus, a communication device receiving the first message part receives the bit value "1" at the end of the first message part and the second message part and therefore knows that a further message
 25 part is being transmitted. The receiving communication device reserves the corresponding part of a random access channel, i. e. the time period necessary for the transmission of the message part, so that a proper reception of the following message part is assured. As soon as the receiving communication device receives the bit value "0", e. g. at the end of the third message part, it knows that no further message parts
 30 are being transmitted, releases the reservation and provides the remaining or next part of the random access channel for contention-based random access attempts.

Figure 6 shows schematically the general time frame structure or the time window of a random access channel according to the present invention. The time window has, e. g.
 35 a length of 10 ms, as the message part of a usual random access burst. The time window comprises a number of random access slots, whereby each slot is defined by a preamble signature and a time offset. In the shown example, 16 preamble signatures and 8 time offsets within a time frame of 10 ms are provided. Thus, theoretically 128 possibilities of transmitting a random access burst are possible. Each time offset has a

length of 1,25 ms. The 16 preamble signatures are typically allocated to one cell of the communication system, whereby the 16 preamble signatures are typically transmitted from a respective base station to the mobile terminals. According to the present invention, the random access time window comprises a number of random access slots, which are divided in a first section and a second section. The first section, in the example shown in figure 6 the time slots with the preamble signatures 3 to 16, are contention-based random access slots, which means that the different connected mobile terminals in one cell of the communication system randomly choose a time offset 1 to 8 and a preamble signature 3 to 16 to transmit a preamble part of a random access burst to the base station to gain access to the network. Since the preamble signatures and the time offsets are randomly chosen by the mobile terminals, collisions between preamble parts from two different mobile terminals having chosen the same time offset and the same preamble signature may occur. The second section of the random access slots of the random access time window of the present invention comprises reservation-based random access slots, in the example shown in figure 6 the random access slots having the preamble signatures 1 and 2. These slots are preselected and are allocated to random access bursts having two or more message parts. A mobile terminal intending to transmit a random access burst with two or more message parts to the corresponding base station randomly chooses a time offset 1 to 8 and a preamble signature 1 or 2 from the second section. A base station receiving a preamble part of a random access burst chosen from the second section recognizes the preamble signature as being chosen from the second section and therefore knows that a corresponding random access burst will comprise more than one message part and reserve further parts of the random access channel correspondingly.

The distribution of random access slots to the first section and of contention-based random access slots and the second section of reservation-based random access slots may either be preset or varied during operation. In case that the distribution is preset, each of the mobile terminals always uses the same random access slots for the first section and the same random access slots for the second section. However, it can be advantageous to vary the distribution of random access slots depending on system requirements. In this case, the base station sets the distribution of random access slots in the first section and the second section on the basis of information on unsuccessful access attempts received from the mobile terminals. After setting the distribution of the random access time slots correspondingly, the base station transmits corresponding information to the mobile terminals. The mobile terminals then know which time offsets and preamble signatures are allocated to the first section and to the second section, respectively.

In figure 7, the structure of a random access burst according to the present invention is shown. In the example shown in figure 7, the random access burst comprises a preamble part and three succeeding message parts. A mobile terminal transmitting this random access burst chooses a random access slot from the second section of the random access time window, e. g. one of the time offsets 1 to 8 and one of the preambles 1 or 2 as shown in figure 6. A base station receiving this preamble part properly then sends an acquisition indicator back to the mobile terminal, as explained in relation to figure 4, and grants the corresponding part of the random access channel so that the mobile terminal may transmit the first message part to the base station. The base station having received the preamble part with a preamble signature 1 or 2 knows, however, that the succeeding random access burst will comprise more than one message part. Therefore, the base station reserves a further part of the random access channel for receiving the second message part immediately after the first message part. According to the present invention, the first message part comprises a continuation indicator or continuation flag indicating to the base station that a third message part will follow after the second message part. The base station receiving the first message part therefore detects the continuation indicator and reserves a further part of the random access channel for receiving the third message part after the second message part. Then, the base station receives the second message part immediately after the first message part. The second message part comprises also a continuation indicator, which in this case is an end indicator since it indicates that after the third message part no further message part will follow. In the example shown in figure 7, the continuation indicators consist of one bit in the respective message part, which is preferably located at the end of the respective message part. The continuation indicator of the first message part indicating that the third message part will follow has e. g. the value "1", whereas the continuation indicator in the second message part indicating that no further message part will follow after the third message part has the value "0". Since the message parts of the random access burst according to the present invention have the same length of 10 ms and are generated and built in the same way in a respective mobile terminal, the third message part usually comprises a continuation indicator bit, too. The value of this continuation indicator, however, is not important (N. I.) and may be set to any value, since the random access burst will end after this part. It is to be noted, that the proposed scheme of transmitting extended random access bursts having two or more message parts is particularly advantageous since it does not require complex signaling and only minimal changes are needed to fit the proposed random access burst scheme to presently proposed wireless telecommunication schemes basing on code division multiple access.

Figure 8 shows the general structure of a communication device 1 for transmitting random access bursts according to the present invention. The communication device 1 can e. g. be a mobile terminal of the telecommunication system. The communication device 1 comprises a generating means 3 for generating a random access burst according to the present invention, comprising a preamble part and at least one message part, whereby the number of message part depends on the amount of random access data to be transmitted. In case that the random access burst to be transmitted comprises two or more message parts, the generating means 3 generates the random access burst with at least one continuation indicator indicating that the random access burst comprises two or more message parts. The first possibility in this case is that, like explained in relation to figure 5, the first message parts comprises a continuation indicator indicating an immediately succeeding second message part will follow. In the same way, the second message part in this case comprises a continuation indicator indicating that a third message part will follow. In case that the random access comprises three message parts, as for example shown in figure 5, the last message part, i. e. the third message part comprises an end indicator indicating that this is the last message part. Generally speaking, the generating means 3 of the transmitting device 1 may generate the random access burst and the corresponding continuation indicators according to the present invention in two different ways. The first possibility is the possibility shown in figure 5, in which the generating means 3 generates the random access burst comprising two or more message parts so that each preceding message part comprises a continuation indicator indicating an immediately succeeding message part. The second possibility is the possibility shown and explained in relation to figure 6 and 7, in which the random access channel comprises a number of random access slots being divided into a first section containing contention-based random access slots and a second section containing reservation-based random access slots, whereby the transmitting means 4 of the transmitting device 1 transmits the preamble part of a random access burst comprising two or more message parts in said second section. Thus, the generating means 3 randomly chooses a preamble signature from the preamble signatures allocated to the second section, e. g. one of the preamble signatures 1 or 2 as shown in figure 6 and the transmitting means 4 transmits the preamble part correspondingly. A receiving device, as e. g. a base station 6 as shown in figure 9, recognizes the preamble signature as being allocated to the second section and therefore knows that at least a second message part will follow. Thus, the preamble signature serves as continuation indicator indicating that a second message part will be transmitted after the first message part. The first message part comprises a continuation indicator indicating that a third message part will follow after the second message part in case that the random access burst comprises three message parts as e. g. shown in

figure 7. The second message part comprises an end indicator indicating that no further message part will follow after the third message part.

5 In both cases explained above, the continuation indicators may consist of one bit in a respective message part, which may be located at the end of the respective message part. Further, the continuation indicators and the end indicators consisting of a 1 bit value, respectively, should have different values, as e. g. "0" or "1".

10 As stated above, the communication device 1 comprises the transmitting means 4 for transmitting the random access burst generated by the generating means 3. The transmitting means 4 can e. g. be a RF means, which transmits the random access bursts by means of an antenna 2 of the communication device 1. Further, the communication device 1 comprises receiving means 5 for receiving data from other communication devices of the telecommunication system, e. g. for receiving an acquisition response from a base station in response of a transmitted preamble part for 15 acquiring access to a random access channel to transmit random access data, as e. g. explained above in relation to figure 4.

20 It is to be noted, that the communication device 1 shown in figure 8 further comprises all necessary elements for transmitting and receiving data in a telecommunication system, as e. g. encoders, decoders, modulators, demodulators etc. However, figure 8 only shows the elements important for and in relation to the present invention. The same is true for the communication device 6 shown in figure 9, which might be a base station of the telecommunication system.

25 Figure 9 shows the general structure of the communication device 6, which is adapted to receive random access bursts of the present invention as e. g. transmitted by the communication device 1 shown in figure 8. The communication device 6 comprises an antenna 7 for receiving and transmitting data in the telecommunication system and a receiving means 8 for receiving a random access burst comprising a preamble part for 30 acquiring a part of the random access channel and at least one message part for transmitting data in the acquired part of the random access channel. Further, the communication device 6 comprises detecting means 9 for detecting a continuation indicator in a received random access burst and a reserving means 11 for reserving a further part of said random access channel for receiving a succeeding message part. 35 Thus, if the receiving means 8 receives e. g. the message part 1 shown in figure 5, the continuation indicator bit "1" at the end of the message part is detected and a further time period corresponding to the length of a further message part is reserved. Then, the receiving means 8 receives the second message part and detects a further continuation

indicator bit "1" at the end of the second message part to reserve another part of the random access channel corresponding to the length of a further message part. Upon reception of the third message part by the receiving means 8, the detecting means 9 detects the end indicator bit "0" at the end of the third message part and recognizes that

5 no further message parts are to be expected. Therefore, no further parts of the random access channel are reserved by the communication device 6. Since no further reservation is present, the random access channel can now be accessed again by different communication devices on a contention basis. The communication device 6 shown in figure 9 may also be adapted to receive random access bursts as explained in

10 relation to figure 6 and 7. In this case, the receiving means 8 may receive a preamble part, the preamble signature code of which has been chosen from the second section. The detecting means 9 of the communication device 6 detects that the signature code of the preamble part is a reserved signature code and that at least a second message part will follow after the usually transmitted first message part. Thus, the reserving means

15 11 reserves a further part of the random access channel so that a second message part may be received immediately after the first message part. Then, the receiving means 8 receives the first message part and the detecting means 9 detects a continuation indicator contained in the first message part. The continuation indicator contained in the first message part indicates that a third message part will follow after the second message

20 part. The reserving means 11 correspondingly reserves a further part of the random access channel so that the third message part can be received after the second message part. Upon receiving the second message part in the receiving means 8, the detecting means 9 detects the end indicator contained in the second message part and therefore stops the reservation of further parts of the random access channel. Thus, no further

25 message part for this random access burst will be received after the reception of the third message part.

In both above explained cases, reserving further parts of the random access channel by the reserving means 11 means that the preamble signature code of the received

30 preamble parts of the random access burst are blocked from the communication device 6. In other words, access of other communication devices using the same preamble signature code and the same time offset for their preamble parts will not be possible during the reservation time.

35 As stated above, the communication device 6 further comprises a transmission means 10 for transmitting data in the telecommunication system, as e. g. an acquisition response answering a received preamble part. The communication device 6 further comprises modulators, demodulators, encoders, decoders and so on necessary for operating as a communication device in the digital telecommunication system.

- In addition to the features of the message parts explained in relation to figure 5 or figure 6 and 7, the random access bursts generated and transmitted by the communication device 1 and received by the communication device 6 have the same characteristics as the random access bursts explained in relation to figures 1, 2, 3 and 4. E. g., the preamble parts of the random access bursts generated by the generating means 3 of the communication device 1 correspond identically to the preamble part of the random access burst explained in relation to figure 1. Further, the relation between the preamble signature and the spreading code of the message part of a random access burst explained in relation to figure 3 is also true for the random access bursts of the present invention. Further, the random access channel acquisition scheme explained in relation to figure 4 is also performed by the communication device 1 shown in figure 8 and the communication device 6 shown in figure 9.
- 15 The present invention provides a scheme for transmitting and receiving random access bursts in the digital telecommunication system, in which a higher amount of random access data can be transmitted within one random access burst. The main advantages are the increased length of the message data transmission, whilst the amount of a contention-based access is reduced, since the preamble part is only transmitted once even for several message parts. Further, the present scheme is compatible with the transmission and reception of singular random access bursts, in which only one preamble part and one message part are contained.
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